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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 31st, 1910.

KOREA is an "independent state" no longer. The Emperor, according to the wording of the Treaty of Annexation, "makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea," and the Emperor of Japan "accepts the concession," and "consents" to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan. A Declaration of reasons for the annexation has been published by the Japanese Government, from which we learn that "the existing system of government in Korea has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquillity, and in addition a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsula." Though the Government of Japan has been publishing annually exhaustive reports on "Reforms and Progress" in Korea, this is the first time a public confession of failure to preserve public order and tranquillity has been made, and those who have studied these reports may well entertain a doubt as to whether Japan does not do herself injustice by this confession of failure which certainly is not warranted by the facts as they have been officially related. That "suspicion and misgiving" have dominated the whole peninsula is well known. In the circumstances this was only to be expected, and it is surprising—and not a little ludicrous—

to find complaint made of this in a State document which so completely justifies these suspicions and misgivings. Nevertheless, the prevalence of this hostile feeling may be cited as forcing the hand of the Government, and perhaps the Japanese Government is right in expecting that with complete annexation the Korean people will the sooner become reconciled to the Japanese control of the administration, for it was almost inevitable that hostility would increase with the growing confidence of the Koreans in their ability to control the machinery of government. Much blood, we fear, may yet be shed in Korea before the national spirit evinced in the insurrectionary movements of the past few years dies out—if this confession of failure to cope with the present extent of public hostility is warranted by the facts. Down to the end of 1903, it is officially recorded that the Japanese army, gendarmes and police in Korea had killed off 14,566 insurgents. Nearly nine thousand insurgents surrendered, and still the Japanese Government declares that the whole peninsula and that the existing system of government in Korea has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquillity. Must we look forward under the new régime to more rigorous measures of repression? No other inference is to be drawn from the Japanese Government's declaration. Y. t., as we stated a few days ago, the Residency-General's latest report is authority for the statement that "organised insurgents are to-day almost extinct, nothing remaining except bands of the highway robber class," and the whole report when it deals with the subject of "Peace and Order" gives one the impression that the Japanese military and police authorities have the situation well in hand. In short, we are not convinced that by the complete annexation of Korea Japan will be in any better position than she is to-day "to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of Koreans, and at the same time to ensure 'the safety and repose of foreign residents.'" Japan has had full powers of control in all these respects, and down to the present she appears to have exercised them with successful results, carrying on her great work of reform with a wisdom and discretion claiming the admiration of all impartial observers. We do not see what further powers Japan needs at the present time to accomplish all the purposes set forth in the preamble of the Declaration. The power to increase the revenue of the territory by a Customs union with Japan, and by the application to Korea of the laws affecting the freedom of trade and commerce which are in operation in Japan, would be a solid advantage. But with characteristic prudence and sagacity she has undertaken to maintain the existing conditions of foreign trade for a period of ten years—a conciliatory provision which will doubtless be acceptable to the Powers, whose only objection to annexation has been inspired by the apprehension of injurious consequences to their small but increasing trade with Korea. It is important to note that Japanese trade with Korea will be subject to the same Customs tariff and the same regulations as the trade of the foreign countries during the next ten years. As Japan develops her programme of reforms in Korea, ensuring to the people such peace, prosperity and security as they have not for centuries enjoyed, trade and commerce is bound to develop. Japan in those circumstances would be justified in anticipating that at the end of a decade the Powers would less unwillingly concede her title to preferential treatment for the commerce and trade between Korea and the motherland, just as they have acquiesced in the American tariff arrangements for the Philippine Islands.

The P. M. steamer *Siberia* and the N.Y.K. liner *Kurewa-Maru* were subjected to short detentions in quarantine at Japan ports owing to the discovery of cases of cholera.

The case against the second man charged with arson in connection with a recent fire at No. 123, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, concluded before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, when the defendant was committed for trial.

The Korean who attempted to commit suicide at the Astor House last week was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday and remanded, defendant stating that he wished to wire to Seoul for a remittance to pay his passage out of the Colony.

After an illness of many months duration Constable Gallagher of the Hongkong Police Force died in the Government Civil Hospital early yesterday morning. Deceased, who has served with the local police for about five years, leaves a wife and mother in England. He was interred in the Happy Valley cemetery last night, a number of members of the force following his remains to their last resting place.

Peking is to have a Supreme Court constituted on Western models. The building is to cost Tls. 280,000. In the latter respect, at least, they have not come to Hongkong for the model.

Captain Costa of the steamer *Isla Verde* appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of anchoring in the area of the cable reserve. It is believed that an anchor dropped by the steamer did some damage to the cables. The hearing of the case was adjourned for a week.

Through the generosity of the coxswain of a Quarry Bay launch, a coolie was permitted to sleep on board on Tuesday night, and yesterday was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy with stealing the coxswain's coat. He told the Court that the coat must have worked itself on him while he was in his sleep. As this story did not refute the charge, however, his Worship sentenced the thief to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Chinese with no employment took two friends to a restaurant at Shek Tsai Tsai on Monday night and stood treat. Food was followed by wine, and the friends sat talking into the early hours of morning. When the bill was produced and a settlement demanded the host found that he had only three cents in his pocket. The police were called in and he was removed to the West Point Station, and yesterday was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy with obtaining goods by false pretences. As he had nothing to say in answer to the charge, his Worship sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## SUPPOSED FATAL DRAUGHT.

A distressed father, whose son was lying sick unto death, visited a Chinese Temple at Saiwano on Tuesday with the object of appealing to an idol called the Po Sat. There he met the temple keeper who, observing his troubled look, made inquiries as to the nature of his sorrow. The parent told the keeper his story, and asked the latter to assist him in jossing the Po Sat. The caretaker of the temple agreed, and together they besought the idol to restore the sick boy to health and strength. When the appeal to the stone god had concluded the temple keeper is said to have persuaded his co-worshipper that he had received directions for the treatment of the child. He gathered a number of what are known as bullock's horn leaves, boiled these in water, and handed the liquid to the father to give his son to drink. The son drank, and shortly afterwards died. The temple keeper appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of manslaughter, and was remanded pending the results of the post-mortem examination.

## THE TONKIN-YUNNAN RAILWAY.

Mrs. A. Little has addressed a letter to a London paper commenting on the fact that the London Press had practically ignored the opening of the great Tonkin-Yunnan Railway, one of the grandest if not the greatest, of engineering exploits in recent years. Mrs. Little says:—

I had been assured by engineers, who lately worked upon it, that owing to the unprecedented rise of the river—not in the dreaded Namti Valley, but in the valley between Y-liang and Yunnan—the railway had been washed away, and that trains were not able to run, and that although enormous sums had been realised by the contractors, or because they had been, the railway company was bankrupt, and the French Government had had to come to its assistance, but had not yet accomplished the connection between Y-liang and the capital of the Province. There must be many people in London who really know the truth about all this. If the enterprise has attained success, it seems ungenerous that so little note should have been taken of it, the British having decided that a rail line between Japan and China from Burma to Yunnan was beyond one's resources. It would, in any case, be a great satisfaction to know definitely that the pleasant Paradise of Yunnan, full of flowers as of birds, exquisite white orchids, yet unknown in English flower shows, growing abundantly on the hillsides, birds in flocks accompanying the traveller like a winged adorning guard—it would be comfort to know that pleasant region is attainable by train instead of by a fortnight's very hard travelling through a most pestiferous region, or about a month of the hardest travelling. I have yet tried up from the Yangtze, across mountain ranges, beyond mountain range.

## DEPORTATIONS FROM MANCHURIA.

## JAPANESE THREAT OF RETALIATION.

ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

In the course of an interview on the 17th instant with Viscount Hsi, says a *Maifan* dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi*, Mr. Koike, Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, admitted that the Chinese Government appeared to be entitled to deport Japanese and Koreans from places in Manchuria, which were not opened to foreign trade, in accordance with her treaty rights. Originally the treaty was concluded for the purpose of making intercourse between Japan and China work smoothly. As a result of the development of the world's commerce in Manchuria, the Japanese and Koreans "naturally" went to reside in places not open to foreign trade, as they were now doing, but without any malicious intention. If the Chinese authorities enforced the deportation of Japanese and Koreans from Manchuria, the Japanese would resent the action, and would drive away the large number of Chinese now residing in various parts of Korea. In that case the relations between Japan and China would be disturbed, which might not be the wish of the Prince-Royal of China.

The Viscount replied that the Koreans residing at the places mentioned had been ordered to be deported by the local authorities on their own responsibility, and he (the Viscount) had not issued any order to that effect.

The dispatch further states that the British and American Consuls at Mukden have demanded of Mr. Kan, in charge of foreign affairs in Mukden, detailed information as to the number of Japanese residing in Kaiyuan and other places in Manchuria not opened to foreign trade. The Consuls are said to have expressed surprise that the Japanese, who are foreigners, are allowed to reside in these places and to engage in trade.

Mr. Kan will make an investigation into the number of Japanese residing in all parts of Manchuria, and supply the Consuls with the information required.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## SHARP RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

LONDON, August 30th.

New York reports a jump in the price of Cotton to twenty cents—the highest price reached since the Civil War.

This has been manipulated by a bull clique headed by Eugene Sealeys, who is expected to clear three millions sterling by it.

The clique appears to control practically all the August cotton in sight.

## THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

HIS MAJESTY'S OWN DEFENCE.

LONDON, August 29th.

The semi-official newspaper, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," vigorously rebuts the newspaper attacks on the Kaiser's recent speech, especially the passage, "Regardless of the views and opinions of the hour, I shall go my way, which is devoted solely to the well-being and peaceful development of the Fatherland."

The journal states that it would be bad for the King who would take the opinions of the day as a rule of conduct.

LONDON, August 30th.

H.M. the Kaiser, speaking at Marienburg, said the Teutonic Knights taught the lesson that Teutonism and Christianity were inseparable. His Majesty himself, and his grandfather, before him, working under a high trust imposed by God, so understood it; and he assumed that every honourable Christian similarly understood it. This is what he meant by his speech at Koenigsberg.

[FROM THE MANILA "CARLENEWS."]

## DEATH ROLL FROM FOREST FIRES 142.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th.

The death roll resulting from the recent forest fires in the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon is 142. The missing number 185. Most of the dead and missing are members of the forestry service who sacrificed their lives to save the forest wealth of the United States.

The fires in all of the States affected are subsiding owing to rains and a fall of snow in some sections.

## THE TYPHOON.

After many warnings of typhoons beyond the 300 mile radius the one which has been signalled for the last couple of days yesterday approached to within 300 miles of the Colony, and the red drum was replaced at the different signal stations by the more ominous black warning. In the afternoon the weather was showery, but the squalls which usually herald the approaching gale were missing, and the sea remained calm. It was expected that the typhoon would reach the Colony at about eight o'clock last night, but at that hour the weather had shown considerable improvement, although the "green, red, green" vertical lights which were suspended at a late hour served to remind residents that the dread visitant was still uncomfortably near Hongkong.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 30th at 10.30 a.m.—Black Drum hoisted.

At 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly in S. Formosa, and fallen moderately on the S. coast of China.

The depression appears to be situated to the South of the Formosa Channel, and to be moving Westwards.

Pressure has increased moderately in N.E. Japan, the northern depression having moved away over the Pacific.

High pressure still covers the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan.

Strong winds to gales may be expected over the Formosa Channel and the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.W. winds, freshening, squally with rain.
Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lampaok	N. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	N.W. and W. winds, moderate to fresh.

## THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

TOKYO, August 29th.

Two Imperial Rescripts as well as voluminous announcements have been published to-day notifying the annexation of Korea by Japan.

The Emperor grants an amnesty to malefactors and backward taxpayers in Korea.

The Governor-General has issued Decrees relating to the Customs duties, the status quo being preserved.

The Foreign Office has issued a declaration in reference to the status of foreigners and protecting their economic interests.

The Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong forwards us the text of the principal documents, which we append:—

## DECLARATION.

Notwithstanding the earnest and laborious work of reforms in the administration of Korea in which the Government of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years since the conclusion of the Agreement of 1905, the existing system of Government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquillity, and in addition a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsula. In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of Koreans, and at the same time to ensure the safety and repose of foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual régime of Government are absolutely essential. The Governments of Japan and Korea being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms respective to the requirements of the situation and of furnishing sufficient guarantees for the future, have, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded through their respective plenipotentiaries a Treaty providing for the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan. By virtue of that important act, which shall take effect on its promulgation, the Imperial Government of Japan undertake the entire government and administration of Korea, and they hereby declare that the matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Korea shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) The Treaties hitherto concluded by Korea with Foreign Powers ceasing to be operative Japan's existing treaties will, so far as practicable, be applied in Korea. Foreigners resident in Korea will, as far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper and the protection of their legally acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan. The Imperial Government of Japan are ready to consent that the jurisdiction in respect of cases actually pending in any foreign consular courts in Korea at the time the Treaty of Annexation takes effect shall remain in such courts until final decision.

(2) Independently of any conventional engagements formerly existing on the subject, the Imperial Government of Japan will for a period of ten years levy upon goods imported into Korea from foreign countries or exported from Korea to foreign countries and upon foreign vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea the same import or export duties and same tonnage dues as under the existing schedules. The same import or export duties and tonnage dues as those to be levied upon the aforesaid goods and vessels will also for a period of ten years be applied in respect of goods imported into Korea from Japan or exported from Korea to Japan and Japanese vessels.

(3) The Imperial Government of Japan will also permit for a period of ten years vessels under the flags of Powers having treaties with Japan to engage in the coasting trade between the open ports of Korea and between those ports and any open ports of Japan.

(4) The existing open ports of Korea, with the exception of Mianampo, will be continued as open ports, and in addition Shinwjin will be newly opened so that vessels foreign as well as Japanese will there be admitted and goods may be imported into and exported from those ports.

## TREATY.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan Viscount Masekata Terauchi, His Resident General, and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea Ye Wan Yong, His Minister President of State, who upon mutual conference and deliberation have agreed to the following articles:—

1. His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

2. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the concession mentioned in the preceding article and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

3. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to their Majesties the Emperor and

Ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and their consorts and heirs such titles, dignity and honour as are appropriate to their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignity and honour.

4. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honour and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs other than those mentioned in the preceding articles, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honour and treatment will be granted.

5. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who on account of meritorious services are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

6. In consequence of the aforesaid annexation the Government of Japan assume the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws therein force and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

7. The Government of Japan will, as far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new régime loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such service.

8. This treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

## TIENTSIN TRADE IN 1909.

In the course of a long and interesting Report on the Trade of Tientsin for the year 1909 Mr. H. M. Miller, Commissioner of Customs, says:—

The trade at Tientsin at the opening of the year was in a state of considerable depression from various causes, the most prominent of them being the over-ruling and reckless speculation of the preceding years. The total indebtedness of the Chinese mercantile community to foreign merchants at that time is estimated to have been no less than Tls. 14,000,000, including the accumulated interest on accounts outstanding for many years. This formidable sum was at the end of the year, after deducting debts that appeared irrecoverable and compounding others, reduced to Tls. 5,000,000, which, under agreement with the diplomatic representatives of the foreign merchants and a committee representing the principal Chinese banks, known as the *Li-shih hui*, it was arranged to repay by instalments covering a period of 25 years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The interest alone being payable for the first four years. A bank was to be specially established by the *Li-shih hui* to finance this agreement. The currency difficulty alluded to in the trade report for the year 1908 still exists as a troublesome element in the business transactions of the port, the foreign banks still have in their coffers an accumulation of debased silver bullion, amounting, at a conservative estimate, to over a million taels, which is not acceptable as currency payment of Customs duties. A step towards a solution was, however, made on the 4th December, when the Customs Tactol, representatives of the foreign Consuls, the banks, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce met to discuss the question. A solution was proposed on the basis that the Chamber of Commerce should guarantee to the banks the differences between the debased silver held by them and standard silver of 992 purity, the banks undertaking to pay the melting fees for the conversion into standard silver, and the Kungku, or Assay Office, thereafter to pass no silver of lower standard. There is some hope that this agreement will take effect in the year 1910. The parity of the copper currency has remained fairly steady during the past 12 months, varying from 1.15 to 1.20 copper pieces to the dollar, as recorded in the annual report of the bank at the end of 1909. The feature of the year has been the remarkable impulse given to the export trade, whilst the same cannot be said of the foreign import trade, which, owing to an overstocked market, bad exchange, and general lack of confidence, was very poor indeed for the first six months and only began to revive in the second half of the year, showing real improvement and becoming almost normal towards December.

## THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO THE POLE.

REASONS FOR THE POSTPONEMENT.

Count Okuma, Chairman of the Shirase Antarctic Expedition Auxiliary Association, has announced through the columns of the *Tokyo Asahi* that the postponement of the departure of the Shirase expedition for the South Pole is rendered necessary owing to advice received from various quarters intimating that the scope of the expedition will be enlarged and preparations thereof to be effected as fully as can be desired. Otherwise, the Shirase expedition would have started for its destination on August 15th, as previously arranged. Subscriptions collected during the past thirty days in aid of the expedition amount to over ¥55,000, including a sum of ¥10,000 granted by "the authorities." This is strong proof, says Count Okuma, that the Shirase expedition scheme has received the support of the Japanese people. Lieutenant Shirase, assisted by members of the expedition, will therefore push forward the scheme to the bitter end. Subscriptions received by the *Tokyo Asahi* and *Osaka Asahi* in aid of the expedition amounted, on the 16th instant, to ¥47,535.—*Japan Gazette*.

## THE C.P.R. STEAMER.

Both the *Empress of Britain* and the *Empress of Ireland*, says the *Montreal Star*, are showing such an extraordinary increase of traffic, both passenger and freight, this season, that the officials of the C.P.R. are said to be forcing ahead the negotiations which were entered into a short time ago for placing two new steamers on their transatlantic service, which will be larger and faster even than the *Empress* boats. The latter would then, it is said, be transferred to the Pacific service. Practically the whole of the passenger accommodation of the *Empresses* has been booked right up to the end of the season, and the freight traffic continues to show an increase. What this is may be judged from the fact that these boats are carrying 17 per cent. of the Scandinavian trade, which is said to be a larger proportion of this business carried by any other line running either to Canada or the United States. At the same time, all other Canadian steamship lines report a largely increased business as compared with last year, and exports from Canada, which have been on the quiet side recently, are reported to be improving.



## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

An application from Shamsui for a fat boiling licence was considered.

The President informed members that the Crown Solicitor was of opinion that the Board could not grant a licence conditionally, and as the Assistant Medical Officer of Health was not prepared to recommend this application, he thought it would be wisest to refuse it.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK.—The business has been in existence there for a long time, has it not?

The President stated that this applicant started boiling fat there without any permission. He was charged at the Police Court, fined either \$10 or \$25, and told that if he wished to continue he must take out a licence. Thereupon he made this application, but it was found that the place was not suitable, and the President proposed that the application be refused.

Mr. HOOPER, in seconding the motion, said he thought it was unfortunate that the Board had no power to grant conditional licences, because the conditions obtaining to-day might be changed in three years' time, when it might be the duty of members not to renew licences. He hoped that the matter might be brought to the notice of the Government so that they might be given power, by legislative enactment or by bylaw, to deal with cases like this.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK was not opposed to the resolution, but he thought a site should be set apart for this particular trade.

The President was in accord with Mr. Hooper, and thought it would be very much easier for the Board to deal with these applications if they could grant conditional licences. He would take steps to ascertain whether this could be done by bylaw, or whether it would be necessary to have the Ordinance amended, and he would inform members. With regard to the setting apart of a site, an area in Victoria was under consideration at the present moment, and when that was settled it would be well to settle the question for the whole of Kowloon.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS was of opinion that an area for offensive trades should be set apart in all the villages, otherwise this question would be always arising.

The Registrar-General said it seemed to him that this man had been boiling fat at Shamsui for many years.

Mr. HOOPER.—Illegally.

The Registrar-General.—And now the Board takes cognizance of him and says he must not boil fat without a licence, and when he applies for one the Board says, You won't get one. Before we stop this business it would be fair to decide the question of area and permit him to carry on in the meanwhile.

The President said if this place had been on the outskirts of Shamsui there would have been no objection.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK moved an amendment that the application be refused, but that the applicant be informed his trade would not be interfered with for twelve months.

Mr. NG HON Tsz seconded. Mr. Hooper doubled if this was in order. It was upon a very narrow vote that the man, and for him to plead that the Board had promised not to prosecute him would place it in a very false position.

The amendment was withdrawn, the motion was carried, and the Registrar-General, Mr. Lau Chu Pak and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health were appointed a committee to recommend an area for this trade to the Board.

An application for a similar licence came from Kennedy Town, the position being to the east of Sand Street.

The President stated that as this was just on the border of the area set apart, he saw no objection to granting the application.

Mr. HOOPER.—Don't you think it might affect property in Holland Street?

The President.—That street consists of godowns.

Mr. HOOPER.—I think there are 26 houses there, and the carrying on of such a trade would constitute a nuisance.

The President.—One of the houses is apparently already a fat boiling establishment.

Mr. HOOPER.—I would ask that this matter stand over. There is no immediate hurry till next meeting.

The President.—The application was received.

Mr. HOOPER.—I don't think that matters much. If the matter is allowed to stand over I may withdraw my opposition. If not, I will move that it be not granted.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK.—In the meantime the man may have to pay rent.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS supported Mr. Hooper, and felt satisfied that the applicant would lose less after the place had been inspected.

Consideration of the application was postponed.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examinations of the Royal Drawing Society, London, were held this year for the first time in the London Mission Training Home for Girls. The following results were obtained:—

- Div. I.—Honours, 3. Passes, 2.
- Div. II.—Honours, 2. Passes, 6.
- Div. III.—Honours, 1. Passes, 5.
- Div. VI.—(Painting) Passes, 2.

## HAMBURG LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

August 31st.

## THE COMPLAINTS OF BAD TRADE.

It seems difficult to reconcile the continued complaints of bad trade with the official returns of exports, &c., and the fact, mentioned some time ago, that the great shipping companies, which during the winter and autumn had a number of steamers laid up for want of cargo, are at present not only running every one of their own boats, but have actually been obliged to charter extra ones in order to meet the demand for freight space. Moreover I learn that the Hamburg America Line, besides another huge passenger boat, has ordered four new cargo boats and the Deutsche Austral Gesellschaft three. There must, therefore, be business of some magnitude going on, but possibly manufacturers may not always find it remunerative, prices of most raw materials having gone up considerably whilst those of the manufactured articles have not kept pace. This is especially the case in the cotton industries, where, owing to the failure of the last American crop, prices of cotton have for the past nine months ruled above the average of previous years, and would probably be at a still higher level but for the general curtailment of production on the part of the mills all over the world. The situation is becoming more serious every day as the prospect of the American crop now in the field is by no means as promising as might be wished. The Agricultural Bureau in Washington in its monthly report for July giving the stand as only 75.4 as compared with 71.9 last year and 83 in 1908. An acknowledged authority in the trade, the managing director of one of the largest mills in Saxony, has sounded a note of warning in the Press. He proves by statistics that the stocks of cotton, yarns and finished goods not only in Great Britain and the United States, but on the Continent of Europe as well, notably in this country, must be nearer exhaustion than ever before, and that consequently to fill up the gaps a crop of at least 14 million bales in the States will be required. Under ordinary circumstances one of 15.3 millions might suffice, as the world's consumption two years ago was estimated at from 12½ to 13 millions and the annual increase arising from the natural growth of the population does not exceed 3 per cent. But is there at least a chance of the latter figure being reached? The writer thinks not and deeply regrets that the majority of German spinners and manufacturers still cling to the belief in a huge crop and the idea that the only way to escape heavy losses later on is to work up their last ounce of cotton and their last yard of yarn and cloth. What is to happen, however, if the yield be a moderate, say, even a fair one, and prices instead of declining, as fondly anticipated, should advance? By using up all reserves a real, not an artificial, short interest is being created, such as has not been witnessed for forty years. It will require a monster crop (which seems to be out of the question) to satisfy the demand of starving consumers, and even then an accumulation of stocks cannot be looked for for many months to come. Despairers and manufacturers in pursuing so perilous a policy realize what the prospects of supply are up to the end of December? Are they aware that the weekly consumption of the world amounts to 250,000 bales and that only half that can be counted upon with any degree of certainty? There is every reason to doubt it, for they are proceeding as if the position were perfectly normal and not one of actual famine. The upshot will probably be a wild upward movement causing severe losses to the trade. Mr. Tattersall, of Manchester, in whose judgment full reliance may be placed, estimates the losses incurred so far by such of the British mills as are in the habit of publishing half-yearly balance sheets at 9.31 per cent. of their share capital, and the state of affairs in this country is, in the opinion of the writer of the article, probably no better. Now, he says, if ever, is the time for spinners and manufacturers to stand by each other and to act in concert, in order to avert the threatening calamity, for their interests are identical.

I have given this article somewhat fully, as it appears to me to concern not only producers at home, but buyers of cotton goods abroad as well.

## THE LABOUR MARKET.

The state of the labour market in this country seems to be better than elsewhere, for the number of alien workpeople has risen during the three years from 1905 to 1908 from 454,000 to 780,000, of which 707,000 in the former and 309,000 in the latter found employment on "the land," whilst 247,000 and 471,000 were absorbed by the various industries. Emigration during that period having been practically nil, it follows that they must have met with remunerative occupation or they could have returned home and stopped a further influx of their countrymen. That they should have ousted German workmen is not to be supposed, as employers much prefer their own people, if they can be had, to foreigners, if only on account of the somewhat troublesome police regulations with regard to the latter.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Herr von Lindequist, Herr Dernburg's successor at the Colonial Office, has shown his appreciation of the co-operation of the mercantile community in matters colonial by a letter addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin in which he says that, although the initiative in the development of the colonies must remain with the settlers, merchants and farmers, it behoves the government to aid their endeavours by general measures, such as the extension of the means of communication and transport, the regulation of native labour, &c. But besides these there are questions of still wider

importance for the solution of which the advice and assistance of practical men of ripe knowledge and experience appear to him highly desirable; in agricultural affairs the co-operation of the "Landwirtschaftslehre" has proved most valuable, and he therefore now proposes to establish an advisory committee for commercial matters to consist of members of the leading chambers of commerce of the country. Berlin is to be represented by two, Hamburg by two, and Bremen, Cologne, Nürnberg, Mannheim and Chemnitz by one each, and these several chambers are requested to send in the names of members they consider qualified.

This is no doubt a step in the right direction and will enlist the sympathy of all concerned, particularly as it will tend to modify the present bureaucratic system of administration abroad.

## COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

The furtherance of the production of raw materials for the use of the industries at home, such as wool, cotton, indiarubber, coffee, cocoa, sisal hemp, copra, &c., will be one of the principal objects to engage the attention of the Committee, for, although satisfactory progress has been made so far, a more rapid expansion will be, it is hoped, the result of its co-operation. The value of exports from the different colonies during the years 1903 to 1908 has been in millions of Marks:—

	African Colonies.	South Sea Colonies.	Kiao-chow.	Total.
1903	21.7	5.9	14.7	40.3
1904	20.8	3.9	20	44.7
1905	23.4	4.4	24.7	52.5
1906	25.5	5.6	34.2	65.3
1907	35.9	5.2	32.6	73.7
1908	37.7	8.7	47.3	93.7

## THE TIME.

An innovation deserving the grateful acknowledgement of all shippers has lately been introduced at the wireless telegraph station at Norddeich, &c., the signalling of the exact Greenwich time both at noon and at midnight. At 11.53 a.m. and p.m. a preliminary signal is made in order to allow of the receivers on board the vessels it may reach being properly attuned; at 11.57m. 47s. and 11.58m. 38s. it is followed by two further calls, and at 11.58m. 46s. the first time signal is emitted consisting of five dashes at intervals of one second, another five dashes being transmitted after a short pause; at 11.59m. 56s. the final five are sent off, the last of which indicates noon or midnight as the case may be. To insure perfect exactitude an astronomical clock has been supplied to the station which is carefully controlled by the Imperial Observatory at Wilhelmshaven and emits the signals automatically. Captains will thus have an opportunity of verifying the correctness of their chronometers whilst at sea.

## SOUTH INDIA AND ESTATE LABOUR.

The *Madras Times*, writing on estate labour supply, one of the subjects discussed at the U.P.A.S.I. conference, says:—

If the demand is greater than the supply the price must be raised. We note that Mr. A. H. Mead and Mr. C. C. Mead, I.C.S., with pointed certainty have not risen in India with the general rise of prices. We do not feel quite certain that this is the case as regards plantation labour. Some twenty years ago the usual scale of wages in planting districts was 4 annas p. diem for a man and 2 annas 8 pies for a woman. We imagine that there are very few estates on which this scale is still adhered to. On a tea estate during the flushing months a woman can easily earn six annas a day and even more, and we understand that in Ceylon eight annas a day is often paid for rubber-tapping coolies. We here enter the realms of supply and demand with a vengeance, because a wage of eight annas a day, if only it were continuous throughout the year, makes the occupation of an agricultural labourer attractive, so far as wages are concerned, to the huge class which provides clerks and schoolmasters and all the other badly paid servants of Government and commercial houses. The supply of labour in India at this rate ought to be enormous and far larger even than the demand. We do not mean to suggest that clerks and schoolmasters will give up their professions to go rubber tapping, but the fact that such high wages are to be obtained in agricultural pursuits may show the slightly educated class that manual labour is often as profitable as clerical. However, looking at the question from the planter's point of view, it is obvious that very few agricultural industries could survive so great a rise in the scale of wages. Indeed, we imagine that rubber cultivation is the only one. In consequence, competition from the rubber planter will be the danger which must beset tea and coffee planters in the future. It is obvious that, if an adequate supply of labour for all is to be kept up, wages must rise, but, so long as the supply is limited, as it is now, the rubber plantations will attract all the available coolies, and other agricultural industries will go to the wall. It is no wonder then the coffee and tea planters are becoming agitated and wish to throw impediments in the way of recruits to the rubber industry. The enormous increase in recruiting agencies must in time bring to the comprehension of the coolie that labour is a commodity worth a considerable amount to himself in an open market. At present he does not reap the full value of the demand for his work, because of the middlemen and the pernicious system of inflated advances. Mr. Martin gave some valuable information at the Bangalore Conference on this question of advances. It is a factor which upsets all calculations in the question of supply and demand, because the money given by way of advance is so much irrecoverable capital thrown out to attract the labour in the first instance. It corrupts the coolie because it shows him how easy it is to get into debt which need never be repaid, and it corrupts the contractor because estate managers will enter into an insane competition with each other in raising the amount of their advances. It certainly is difficult to see how the labour supply of the future is to be increased if the advance system is not kept down within its necessary and healthy limits. Even so, it is difficult to foresee how planters will enforce their contracts without the assistance of an Act. Company promoters at home talk glibly of the certainty of a labour supply because of the steady increase of the population. They ought, before indulging in their optimism, to study the complex problem of the labour supply of South India on the spot, or rely on the experience of some of the most intelligent recruits.

## EMPEROR OF THE BRITISH.

WHY SHOULD NOT THE KING ADOPT THE TITLE?

The Coronation of King George will take place next June. The actual date has not yet been fixed. His Majesty would, in the ordinary course, assume the title of "King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas: Defender of the Faith: Emperor of India."

The *London Daily Express* believes the time has come when there should be an alteration, or at least an addition, to the titles adopted by the British Sovereign.

That British Empire is now something more than a mere convenient term, and it is surely fit that King George should be known as "Emperor of the British."

An Empire is strictly a collection of two or more independent sovereignties. The German Empire, for instance, consists of the kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony, Württemberg, and Bavaria, and many grand duchies and duchies. The Austrian Empire consists of Austria and Hungary, and so on.

## IMPERIAL GROWTH.

The British Empire has come slowly into being. Strictly speaking, perhaps, when the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall were invested with regalities, an empire was technically created. But while India was still in the possession of the East India Company and the Colonies were still only Colonies there was actually no such thing as the British Empire.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have, however, now become great and, in many respects, independent countries speaking the English language, loyal to the British Crown, bound by innumerable ties to the Mother-country, but every bit as independent as the kingdom of Saxony or the kingdom of Württemberg.

It must never be forgotten that the Sovereign is the one living link between the various countries of the British Empire, and that the legal right of final appeal from the Colonial courts is not to an English court but to the Privy Council—the King's Council nominated from the whole of the Empire.

India is an empire by itself, and King George is Emperor of India, but outside India we have the absurd anomaly of an Empire without an Emperor.

## EMPIRE COUNCIL.

One of these days there may be an Imperial legislative body called into existence and containing representatives of all the British countries, but we feel that we are roicing the feelings not only of tens of thousands of men and women at home, but perhaps of still more of our fellow-countrymen across the seas, when we say it at the dignity and prestige of the Empire demand an Emperor.

There is no outside power by which Emperors can be made. It is doubtful if the Parliament itself would have any authority to pass an Act conferring the new title upon the King. If it were adopted there would be no change in his functions or his powers.

All that is suggested is that King George should at the moment of his coronation take to himself and for his descendants the title, rank, and dignity of "Emperor of the British" in addition to all his other titles and as a title of dignity only.

It is evident that the King will only do this if he is assured that it is the wish of his people, for we live in democratic days and in the most democratic Empire that the world has ever known.

The new title is to be assumed, steps must be taken throughout the Empire, and by means of non-party resolutions, to bring the people's will to the knowledge of the people's King.

## SUGGESTED TITLE.

All that can be done is to make it quite evident that it is the universal desire that the King should next June declare his style to be—

Our Sovereign Lord George, by the will of His Majesty God of Great Britain, and by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

We give below a list of the world's empires, with their areas and population. The British Empire exceeds them all:—

	Area.	Population.
Abyssinia	350,000	4,000,000
Austria	241,353	49,425,000
China	1,500,000	400,000,000
German Empire	223,850	64,678,278
France	162,655	49,228,2
Korea	71,000	10,000,000
Morocco	314,000	8,000,000
Russia	8,379,044	155,433,300
Ottoman Empire	1,145,500	25,000,000
British Empire	11,400,000	410,000,000

Nine of these Empires have Emperors—the British Empire only has a King.

## ATTEMPTED CORNEH IN SILVER.

INDIAN NATIVE BANKERS MAKING ENORMOUS PURCHASES.

The *Englishman* (Calcutta) states that the attempt by a group of native bankers in Bombay and Calcutta to corner silver continues.

To July 26, last, they had secured one-ninth of the world's entire output, and have now secured one-eighth. A Calcutta bazaar reporter states that the group now holds half the world's supply, but this is unconfirmed.

The American group now hold stock-back, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. The greatest difficulty in the way of the Indian speculation succeeding lies in the trade conditions in the Far East, where there is an upheaval of the financial market, owing to the failure of many native firms, and consequently there is no present demand for silver. The Indian group must nurse its stock till normal conditions prevail in China. The question is whether the group can afford to hold on for a lengthy period.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Lenox* sailed from Keelung on the 30th instant morning, and is due at this port this evening.

The str. *Cepri* left Singapore for this port on the 29th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

The I.C.M. str. *Per Ludwig*, which left here on the 25th instant, at 11 a.m., arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant, at 5 p.m.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan*, which left here on the 6th instant, arrived at Vancouver on the 27th instant.

The "Ben" Line str. *Dongles* from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 28th instant for this port.

The Indo-China str. *Latsang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 28th inst., and is due here on or about the 13th prox.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 6.30 a.m. on the 30th instant, and left again at 6 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m. to-morrow.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma, Wash., for this port on the 20th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th prox.

## THE TROUBLE IN TIBET.

DR. SVEN HEDIN AND THE LOSS OF BRITISH PRESTIGE.

An article by Dr. Sven Hedin on "The Policy of the Dalai Lama" appears in this month's *Contemporary Review*, and in view of recent developments, the article—for Dr. Hedin speaks with almost unrivalled authority—is of great importance.

Referring to the British expedition to Lhasa in 1904, Dr. Hedin says:—

Now that six more years have passed we are able, from a greater distance, to get a better perspective of those events, whose scene is laid in the highest mountain ranges of the world. It is easier to criticise than to strike a great blow. Many among these myself—disapproved of Lord Curzon's Tibetan policy six years ago. Now that all details are known and one can see the action of the great Viceroy in its right million, one must recognise that it was a political necessity, brought about by the irresistible course of events.

Several accidental circumstances affected this course of events. If the Japanese war had not come the upshot might have been different. If the Russian Ambassador in London had not protested, Tibet would not have got off so easily. If the leader of the Opposition had not become the chief of the new British Cabinet the consequences of Lord Curzon's policy would, probably at least, have been carried out. One surprise after the other interfered with the logical development of events.

England has emerged from this complicated tangle without loss of prestige, except in Tibet, and it is only owing to the above-named accidental circumstances that the Lhasa expedition did not yield better results.

## IN 1904.

As it will be remembered, the Lama left Lhasa as Colonel Younghusband approached.

When they reached Lhasa they heard that the Dalai Lama left his capital the preceding night, followed by Dorjee and other faithful men.

And the Amban declares that if the Dalai Lama refuses to come back and resume the negotiations with Younghusband he will in consequence thereof be d. posed, and the Tashi Lama of Tashi-lunpo will be installed in his place as the head of the Lamaistic hierarchy. And the thirteenth Dalai Lama was really d. posed, as was one of his predecessors, the sixth Dalai Lama.

An Imperial proclamation about this was hung up in a public place. It is true, it was signed with dirt and torn sundry, according to what Mr. caravan leader, Mohamed Is, who was then at Lhasa, told me. But otherwise the deposition aroused no excitement; it rather looked as if the people were glad to be rid of a high priest who by his obstinacy had brought disaster on his country.

From all the Blue-books contain about the Dalai Lama it is clear that he wished as far as possible to rule the country himself and make himself completely independent of the so-called State, China.

The Swedish explorer traces the course of events in the years before the 1904 expedition, and he points out that the Lama evidently desired that the Tibetans should act entirely in defiance of the wishes of the Chinese, whose prestige had suffered in Central Asia after their defeat by the Japanese.

## CHINA'S CHANCE.

Largely owing, however, to the action of the British Government, events have changed enormously during the last few years. Again to quote Dr. Hedin, "The Liberal English Government (have) let go all the advantages that might have been gained through Lord Curzon's policy." Dr. Hedin quotes from his own book, "Trans-Himalayas":—

The blunder of the Dalai Lama, and the unexpected change of front on the part of the English, had given the Chinese an opportunity of establishing their supremacy over Tibet more securely than they had been able to do since the days of Kang Hsi and Kien Lung in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Perhaps it was prudent of the Liberal Government in London to give up Chumbi, and by barring the frontier to exclude all possibility of boundary disputes and friction on the Indian side; for in our time the old Asia is beginning to waken out of its deep sleep, and the Great Powers of Europe which have interests there should rather seek to retain what they already possess than endeavour to make fresh acquisitions. At any rate, the Chinese statesmen are entitled to the occasion admirable prudence and vigilance, and gathered in all that the English gave up.

The Lama left Peking in 1908, and arrived at Lhasa a year later. He was allowed to stay there for forty-nine days only, and then he started journeying again, this time towards India.

In the Convention entered into by the United Kingdom and China on April 27, 1905, the suzerainty of China over Tibet was fully acknowledged, and it was further acknowledged by England and Russia in their Convention of 1907. As a matter of fact, the Chinese are the only people who have benefited at all from the Younghusband expedition. As Dr. Hedin says: "They reaped all the gain for which the English had worked."

## TO-DAY.

It is said that after his return to Lhasa the Dalai Lama did not carry out the obligations he had entered into at Peking, and that "the Tibetans had seen for themselves that his promises were worthless and vain." He was altogether deserted by his people. England missed the opportunity. China has taken it.

Referring to the present position, Dr. Sven Hedin says:—

What is now the political situation for the English in India in consequence of the latest events in Tibet? Lord Morley has explained that all the frontier authorities immediately got orders "to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality." The English now play the same part as onlookers as the Chinese did during Younghusband's expedition. Only they have exchanged parts.

Then the English showed great and unwavering energy, while the Chinese, with an imperturbable Eastern calm, smiled and did not move a finger. Without breaking any treaties the Chinese are now setting with admirable energy, and they want—I ascertained this two years ago—to make Tibet a province as dependent on the Peking Government as is Eastern Turkestan. At present the English sit with folded arms, but they have no reason to smile.

Why do not the English act with energy and force on the frontier of Tibet? Because an invasion of Tibetan territory means war with China. No English Government will enter upon such an adventure except in a case of extreme necessity. The Chinese know this; their Japanese instructors know it, too; the German firms that provide them with arms know it. Lord Curzon acted at the right moment. Now it is too late, no one must be satisfied with strict neutrality.

William Richards, an English carpenter belonging to the British steamer *Yangtze*, in port, fell down one of the steamer's ladders on the 15th instant at Yokohama and was killed.

## FORTY-FIVE MILE WALK THROUGH THE FLOODS.

TERRIBLE SCENES NEAR KARUIZAWA.

Latest reports from Karuizawa state that all danger is now passed, but it is evident that the destruction in the district has been very serious. Some idea of the conditions may be obtained from the following narrative of Mr. Phelps, Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Kyoto, who has been visiting Karuizawa. Mr. Phelps gave a representative of the *Japan Gazette* some particulars of the catastrophe, modestly saying but little of his own part, and that of his friend accompanying him, in "beating their way" home in the face of great difficulties.

He himself was lodged in a house at Karuizawa on Hanara-yama, one of the highest points, and so might have remained almost indifferent to the floods beneath, but it appears that he, with all the foreign residents from every other point, rushed to the work of rescue when the danger came. The points absolutely intact when he started were the four houses on Hanara-yama, those on Dearing Hill, the foot of Atago, Watanabe-gumi and The Grove. No lives had been lost. Those among the notable ones just before Mr. Phelps started being Mrs. O'Brien, wife of the U.S. Ambassador, Marquis Katsura, Marquis Saionji, Baron S. Iwasawa and Dr. Nitobe.

It had been raining for a week, but cleared up on Monday (28th), and the tennis-players were busy. On Monday night there was a thunderstorm, and on Tuesday it rained hard. Then, on Wednesday, a small-sized typhoon r. d. Mr. Phelps had settled down at home to do some "rainy day" work, when friends called and spoke of the danger threatening a certain house. He promptly sallied forth and worked with other foreign young men, Japanese policemen and coolies, to save the Norman house. They cut down trees, drove piles, brought up sand-bags, and finally completed an embankment which turned the current and saved the house by Wednesday night.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Phelps and Mr. C. V. Hibbard, of Dulny, having urgent business south, started to walk, but found the bridges down, and had to follow the railway, wading three miles. In this preliminary start and circling trip, they saw many sections of the damage at Karuizawa and neighbourhood. A stream was running straight through the waiting-room of the new station, coming right down the main street to the depot. From mountain to mountain was a plain of water. The dairies, saw-mills and Shiro-Karuizawa were all under water. The police deserve the highest credit for warning the occupants, even in the middle of the night, of their danger, and, with the "riskiness" and coolies, in participating in the relief work. The magnificent display of public spirit shown by the foreign residents was also worthy of all praise. The damage was divided among three principal sections. On the south-east side Mr. P



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS OCEAN; A.B.O. 5th Ed-Liebers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AFTER This Date, I shall be no longer responsible for the Debts of my Wife, MARY WILKS.

G. WILKS  
Naval Yard Police.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910. [998]

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI  
SEDE IN ROMA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY,  
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADELIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."  
Captain Moreau, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th Sept., at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."  
Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th September. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910. [999]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct),  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUZUKI AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE, and ADELIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"FORWARTS."  
Captain Bodnar, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 29th Sept. This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WILBER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Princes Buildings.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910. [3]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA."  
Captain Deinet, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Sept., at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo—  
Ex.s.s. "Pennsylvania" from New York.  
Ex.s.s. "Barro" from Bordeaux.  
Ex.s.s. "Belgrano" from Lisbon.  
Ex.s.s. "Bremen" from Hamburg.  
Ex.s.s. "Ella" from Copenhagen.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1910. [996]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUVERIC."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1910. [9]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE."  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Sept., at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 a.m. on the 5th Sept. No claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1910. [997]

## WANTED all kinds of GUTS,

especially CHIN HOG

CASINGS.

Agents also may communicate to—

SEIGMUND COHN,

HAMBURG 15,

(Germany). [993]

GRAU &amp; CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIAN POSTAGE STAMPS AND

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE

STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910.

Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage

Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post

Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys,

Cigars, Cigarettes, &amp;c., &amp;c. Inspection Invited. [789]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 121

of the Articles of Association, the General

Agents have This Day Declared an INTERIM

DIVIDEND of 5% for the half-year ending

30th June, 1910, on the Paid-Up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, Payable on

TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, will be

issued to Shareholders on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th August,

both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [936]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the Company's Hotel, on

SATURDAY, the 10th September, 1910, at

12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a State-

ment of Accounts of the Company to the 30th

June, 1910, with the Report of the Directors,

and to discuss any matter that may be com-

petently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 10th Sept.,

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MOONEY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [987]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of

FIFTEEN CENTS per Share for the

Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be

Payable on the 12th day of September, 1910, on

which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained

on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 12th day

of September, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. [980]

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN

SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a

MEETING of the Directors of this

Company, held at No. 64A, Bonham Strand

West, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,

the 4th day of August, 1910, a call of Twenty-five

Dollars (\$25.00) Hongkong Currency per

Share was made on all Shares of the above

Company and it was determined that such call

should be paid on or before MONDAY, the 17th

day of October, 1910, to the undersigned,  
LEUNG KIN ON, a Director of the Company,  
at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 64A,  
Bonham Strand West aforesaid. In

default of payment, interest at the rate of \$1.50

per centum per annum will be charged from the

17th day of October, 1910, until the said call is

actually paid as provided in Article No. 25 of

the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LEUNG KIN ON,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [942]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

WE HAVE Authorized Mr. H. K.

ERANI to Sign our Firm from the

24th inst.

N. MODY & Co.,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1910. [992]

THE HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr.

D. B. VINCENT is appointed Manager

of the above Society's Store from This Date in

place of Mr. H. S. MARKHAM.

A. CHAPMAN,  
Chairman of Director.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [986]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 31st August, 1910, at 5.15 P.M., for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [968]

## BOXING!

AT THE

CITY HALL.

On SATURDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1910.

MAIN EVENT:

BILL LEWIS a BATTING SIMMS,

25 Three Minute Rounds

for a Purse of \$1000.

4 Preliminaries.

Bookings and Plans at ROBINSON PIANO

Co., Ltd.

PROMOTER, R. H. WHITTAKER.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [989]

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE

MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

BRITISH CANADIAN

LUMBER Co. Ltd.

VANCOUVER LUMBER

Co., Ltd.

ORIENTAL REPRESENTATIVE:

P. KEITH MACKEDIE,

THIRD FLOOR,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

HONGKONG.

NOW OFFERING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIR LUMBER

IN ALL SIZES, LENGTHS, AND GRADES.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1910. [982]

VIENNA CAFE CO.

(1910) LIMITED

(RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

(Opposite Post Office).

A FIRST CLASS

RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOUE OR A LA CARTE)

AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT

REFRESHMENTS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BRANDS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &amp;c.

AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.

A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [974]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRITS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY,

the 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1910, at 11 A.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

EXCELLENT WINES AND SPIRITS,

Comprising—

BURGUNDY, PORT, SHERRY, CHAM-

PAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BRANDY,

WHISKY, GIN, etc., etc.

GUINNESS' STOUT, HAMMONIA

BEEB, TEPLITZ and ROSBACH

WATERS, etc.

N.B.—The above are from such well-known

firms as Seagram, John Fenton, Gonzales

Byass, United Vineyards Proprietors Co.,

Miguel de Souza Guedes, Auger Fils, Adet

Seward, Aug. Wehr Trarbach, Hills and Under-

wood, James Martin, John Dewar, G. H. Munan,

Paul Deville, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars, apply to—

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [988]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned will Sell by PUBLIC

AUCTION,

On THURSDAY,

the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1910, at 12 o'clock (Noon),

at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

IN ONE LOT.

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate

at Kowloon Point and registered in the Land

Office respectively as THE REMAINING

PORTION OF SECTION "A" OF KOW-

LOON INLAND LOT No. 441, and THE

REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION

"B" KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 441,

with the European Dwelling House thereon

known as "GLENNYERS," Kowloon Road.

The Property is held for the residue of the

term of 75 years from the 24th June, 1888,

created by the Crown Lease of Kowloon Inland

Lot No. 441.

Total Area 26,738 square feet.

Total annual Crown Rent \$128.22.

For further particulars, Conditions of Sale

and inspection of plans, apply to

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. [977]

## TO LET

TO LET.

MODERATE RENTAL.

HOUSES in Observatory Villas (6 Rooms),  
Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on.  
Apply to—  
ABRATTOON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Vœux Road, Central, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD,  
Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and  
Telephones in each Flat.  
Apply to— J. HENNESSEY SETH,  
No. 4, Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

TO LET.

NO. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong,  
whole or in flats.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN  
PROCURACION.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1910. [879]

TO LET.

NO. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET,  
new 5-Roomed House.  
1 HOUSE in Bellini Terrace.  
No. 2 CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House,  
from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.  
No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).  
C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, MOUNT  
KELLET, Furnished, for 7 months from 1st  
November, 1910.  
FOR SALE—Tos Chest, at Peak, com-  
manding a magnificent view of the Harbour  
and Adjacent Islands.  
Apply to— LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS,  
Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate  
Possession. Cheap Rentals.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mai,  
Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea  
Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of  
Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

TO LET.

NO. 16 WYNDHAM STREET. From  
1st September, 1910.  
Apply to—  
E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arbuthnot Road.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton  
Gardens.  
GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.  
OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3



## FOR SALE

## NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

## FOR SALE

REMAINING PORTIONS OF MARINE  
LOTS 31 and 36, at PRATA EAST.  
Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD  
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR  
PURCHASERS.

**MARINE LOT**  
No. 285  
EXTENSIVE WATER  
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.  
Apply—**G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,**  
ENGINEERS, &c.,  
PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 31st June, 1906. [84-168]

## ON SALE

**HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS**  
of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

## CHEESE

## CHOICE

## CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

## THE

**DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**  
[42]

**GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE  
SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!**

**JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK**  
of Gentlemen's & HOSE (SOCKS)  
assorted Shade and Designs, also HOSE  
GARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS,  
STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS, Best  
QUALITY of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST  
COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES  
and SCARFS, DRESS TIES, Black and White,  
HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and HEM-  
STITCH, COTTON and LINEN, DRESS-  
ING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS,  
&c., &c., &c.

**HOSAIN-ALI & Co.,**  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [747]

**SHOT MANUFACTURERS.**  
**ABBEY IMPROVED CHILLED SHOT**  
Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Makers  
of Chilled Hard and Soft Shot (Wholesale only).

## CARTRIDGES, SPORTING

Loaded by the ABBEY IMPROVED  
CHILLED SHOT Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-  
Tyne. Makers of Chilled Hard and Soft Shot  
(Wholesale only). [925]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**B** popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Boxes and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED  
SHOTS.** Per No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6, \$7 and  
\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co**  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.**  
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Fengkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

## INSURANCE

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN  
TIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE  
**OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.**  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909  
£19,875,357.

I. Authorized Capital ... \$6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000  
Paid-up Capital ... 1,222,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds ... 3,488,136 6 7  
The Underigned, AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [788]

## DENTISTRY

**SIEN TING**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KA-24 Chanta Porcine Opium ex s.s. "KOLO"  
and  
"S.S. DEVANHA," arrived August 3rd, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that  
these chests are lying in the Kowloon  
Godowns unclaimed at their sole risk and  
expense, and are requested to present their Bill  
of Lading for countersignature, to enable them  
to take delivery of the goods without further  
delay.

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent,  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [958]

**S.S. "TOURANE,"**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex  
s.s. "Charente" and "Macon" from Havre  
ex s.s. "Charente" from Bordeaux ex s.s.  
"Ville de Constantine" in connection with above  
Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods  
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and  
Valuables are being landed and stored at their  
risks into the hazardous and extra hazardous  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence de-  
livery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignee  
before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed  
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the  
5th September, at Noon, will be subject to  
rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 6th Sept., or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on  
the 5th Sept. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**P. THOMAS,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [2]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

**"ARRATOON APCAR,"**  
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their  
goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed  
at Consignees' risk and expense into the haz-  
ardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [991]

## LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be  
obtained from THE LABUAN COAL  
FIELDS Co., Ltd., who are prepared to Supply  
FRESH COAL straight from the Mines  
Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch  
Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."

**BRADLEY & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [631]

**MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA  
OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA,  
SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA,  
Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
**KISHIDAKE, MUYAO and KIGYO**  
**KOMATSU Co.,**

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,  
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,  
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,  
HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"  
Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES—  
**YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.**  
**CHINKIANG: Messrs. SHARING & Co.**  
**MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.**

For Particulars apply to—  
**H. OISHI,**  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

## RUBBER OUTLOOK.

## INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Although the markets both for raw rubber  
and for the shares of rubber companies are in a  
state of animated suspension, the development of  
the rubber plantation industry proceeds apace,  
and the production of the commodity is rapidly  
increasing. Not much change occurs from day  
to day in the price of the material, and rubber  
share values hold their own fairly well in the  
circumstances; but there appears to be a sort of  
indefinite something in the atmosphere in  
Mincing Lane and in the Stock Exchange  
which points to the rubber industry being in a  
transition stage. No one believes that the price  
of the commodity will advance very much, or that  
there will be any considerable reduction; but the  
conviction is gaining ground that in order to en-  
courage the use of rubber as much as possible  
it is necessary that the value should be kept at  
a moderate level. The question is, who is to  
decide on the level at which the price should be  
maintained? One thing certain is that it is to  
the interest of the grower to give the manufac-  
turer of rubber articles all the encouragement he  
possibly can, and that can only be done by sell-  
ing rubber at such a price as will enable him to  
secure stocks for all his requirements instead of  
forcing him by high values to buy from hand to  
mouth, as it were. Just now the market for  
plantation decisions is stagnant, but Mincing  
Lane is looking to American consumers to relieve  
the position and bring about the much-desired  
improvement.

There are some who, jealous it may be of the  
gigantic proportions to which the rubber indus-  
try has attained, endeavour to scare investors by  
asking what is to become of their dividends five  
or ten years hence when, owing to the  
greatly increased production the price of the  
raw material may fall to 3s. or even to 2s. 6d.  
per lb. But in the highly improbable event of  
rubber sustaining such a severe decline in  
value, shareholders need not be unduly de-  
pressed, as there would still be a sufficient  
margin between receipts and costs to permit of  
the payment of substantial dividends. A recog-  
nized authority on the subject (Mr. Rutherford,  
chairman of the Bakit Rajah and other rubber  
companies) takes as a fair basis £31 5s. as the  
cost per acre of rubber brought into bearing.  
Including all charges, the cost of producing  
rubber should not be more than 1s. per lb., but,  
to provide against contingencies, let us add  
another 2d. and estimate the cost at 1s. 2d. per  
lb. On this basis a yield of no more than 300lb.  
per acre at 6d. per lb. gross, yields 16 per  
cent., at 2s. 6d. per lb. 64 per cent., and at 3s.  
per lb. 88 per cent. It will be noted that the  
foregoing estimates are based on 300lb. of rubber  
per acre only, which is very conservative, but if  
we assume a yield of 400lb. per acre the extra  
100lb. would give an additional 33 per cent.

How rapidly the output of rubber is expand-  
ing is easily illustrated by comparing the latest  
returns of the various producing companies  
with the figures for the corresponding period of  
last year. So far an excellent series of crop  
returns for the month of July have come to  
hand, and show a most striking increase.  
Prominent among them is Linggi Plantations,  
which makes a record return of 71,000lb. for the  
month in contrast with 48,000lb. in July, 1909.  
This brings the company's total to date for the  
seven months of the current year up to 436,000lb.,  
which compares with 281,000lb. for the like  
period of 1909, and 527,000lb. for the whole of  
last year. Assuming that there is no further  
improvement, and that for the remaining  
months of the year the July return is main-  
tained, the Linggi Plantations production of  
rubber for 1910 will amount to approximately  
790,000lb., an increase of 263,000lb. over the  
preceding year. It is not unreasonable to  
expect the Linggi to distribute large dividends  
for the current year, as the expansion in the  
output will make up for a considerable deprecia-  
tion in value should such occur.

Another instance of the progress that is being  
made by the rubber industry is furnished by the  
Vallambrosa. This company's last financial  
year ended in March, during which period  
371,316lb. of rubber were harvested and divi-  
dend aggregating 250 per cent. were distributed.  
For the four months to the end of July the out-  
put of rubber is returned at 132,500lb., against  
101,984lb. for the corresponding period of 1909,  
and it is estimated that for the whole of the  
current financial year the crop will be 425,000lb.,  
Assuming the Vallambrosa receives a net price  
in London for this year as last of 7s. 11d. per lb.,  
the estimated crop should yield a net profit  
of approximately £140,000, which would enable  
a dividend of at least 275 per cent. to be paid.  
This would represent about 11 per cent. on the  
present price of the shares, but by no means bad  
return. A gratifying increase is also shown by  
the Highlands and Lowlands Rubber Company, the  
output of dry rubber last month amounting to  
39,266lb., against 24,687lb. for July, 1909. This  
year to date the production is 288,823lb., as com-  
pared with 184,151lb. The Anglo-Malay's July  
production comes out at 53,627lb., which is  
11,331lb. more than for the same month last  
year, while for the expired seven months of this  
year the total output is 359,049lb., an improve-  
ment of 99,200lb. as compared with the figure  
for the corresponding period of 1909.

It would be possible for one to go on multiply-  
ing instances of the kind almost indefinitely, as  
all the producing companies exhibit substantial  
improvement in their output of rubber; but a  
brief passing reference is as much as space will  
permit. Among the companies which show in-  
creased production both for last month and for  
the seven months of the current year, in con-  
trast with the results for the same periods of  
last year, are Perak Plantations, London Asiatic,  
Palaling, Damansara (Selangor), Harpenden  
(Selangor), Federated (Selangor), Sekong,  
(Selangor), Seremban (F.M.S.), Consolidated  
Malay Estates, Labu (F.M.S.), and the  
Batu Caves. These by no means exhaust the  
list of companies which have greatly increased  
their production of rubber, but they will suffice  
to prove that the progress made has been  
general and of a character that is clearly cal-  
culated to give encouragement to those who have  
capital employed in the development of this  
comparatively new industry.—OPHIE, in *The  
Globe*.

**THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE  
SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE  
OF AS MANY CENTS**

By the Use of

## SOLIGNUM.

The Wood and Brickwork Preservative which  
really does what is claimed for it. IT IS  
ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE  
ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government  
at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department  
at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs  
and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from  
the General Agents,

**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
(Machinery Dept), Hongkong.

[748]

## REVIVAL OF THE DROWNED.

NEW METHOD INTRODUCED BY LIFE-SAVING  
SOCIETY.

The British Royal Life-Saving Society has  
circulated particulars of the new Schafer method  
for resuscitating the apparently drowned, and  
charts showing this and other methods are  
being displayed at look-houses and other places  
where boating men can best study them. The  
old way of resuscitating the apparently drowned  
was to lay the patient upon his back with a  
hard roll of clothing under the shoulder, and,  
having fastened the tongue to prevent smother-  
ing, to induce respiration by raising his arms  
and pressing the chest at frequent intervals.  
The Schafer method is quite different. It is a  
method which can easily be remembered and put  
into operation by one person. The same rules  
apply equally whether the subject has been  
drowned or is suffering from an electric shock,  
save that in the latter case it is necessary to  
find a dry surface on which to lay him.

The patient must be laid face downwards on  
the ground, and it is well not to delay applying  
the method even for the purpose of removing or  
loosening clothing. The operator puts himself  
astride or at one side of the patient, and places  
his hands on the small of the other's back. In  
this way his two thumbs meet in the centre of  
the back and his fingers are extended so as to  
cover the ribs. The instructions continue:  
"Then lean forward, and, keeping the arms  
straight, steadily allow the weight of your  
body to fall over upon them, and so produce a  
firm downward pressure, which must not be  
violent. Remember that your object is to  
press downward toward the ground, in order to  
decrease the size of the chest cavity."

"By this means the air (and water, if there  
be any) is driven out of the patient's lungs.  
Immediately thereafter swing backward, rap-  
idly releasing the pressure, but without lifting  
the hands from the patient's body. As all the  
muscles are in a limp or relaxed condition, the  
lungs have a tendency to fall back and block the  
air passages."

"Further, in cases of drowning there is an  
enormous congestion and swelling of the liver,  
combined with and caused by a great distension  
of the heart especially at the right side. This  
congested state of the liver renders the Howard  
method rather dangerous, since forcible pressure  
upon the lower chest is apt to cause its rupture."

"The Schafer method possesses none of the  
disadvantages which have been enumerated, as  
the patient is laid face downward. It is also  
efficient, less complicated than any other  
system, and involves a minimum amount of la-  
bour on the part of the operator."

## MR. TAFT'S NEW MESSAGE.

## AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

The Democratic *New York World* publishes a  
forecast of the Message which President Taft  
will address to the new Congress when it meets.  
According to this Mr. Taft's programme for  
the next Session is no less ambitious than that  
with which he began his Presidency.

The Message, as summarized, covers the  
whole political ground. Economy is one of the  
chief aims, indicating a return to the charge  
which failed in its objective last Session, when,  
in spite of the President's recommendations, the  
appropriations surpassed all previous re-  
cords.

The observation of America's natural re-  
sources is again touched upon. The establish-  
ment of a sound currency and a centralized  
health bureau are both advocated.

The shipping subsidy question also figures in  
the Message, despite the fact that Congress has  
consistently thrown out subsidy bills, and has  
at last demanded an inquiry as to the methods  
of some subsidy enthusiasts.

A request for the authorization of the laying  
down of two battleships each year, and the  
provision of fortifications along the Panama  
Canal form other striking topics of this Mes-  
sage, in which we are told the tariff question  
will be referred to at length.

There will be an appeal for some remedy for  
the existing system, which permits of delays  
innumerable in the transaction of legal busi-  
ness, and the necessity for the establishment of  
a new Government in Alaska, where lawlessness  
has been rampant, is pointed to.

## Rowland's Kalydor

Makes your skin soft  
and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety,  
healthy complexion by using

**Rowland's Kalydor**

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly  
removes freckles, redness, roughness,  
outstanding eruptions, and other disor-  
ders of the skin. Perhaps you know how  
necessary it is to rid your skin of these  
troubles—but whether you do or not, you  
should always have a bottle of Rowland's  
Kalydor handy and use it night and morn-  
ing. Get it from your chemist, Rowland &  
Sons, 40, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.  
Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for  
Rowland's Kalydor, of 40, Hatton Garden,  
London, and avoid spurious imitations.

## APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)

For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

**CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.**  
Sold by A. S. Watson.

## LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

**CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.**  
Sold by A. S. Watson.

180-3

For your own comfort  
in Tropical Countries use

## CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against  
Infection.

Perfect Personal  
Cleanliness.

Freedom from  
Skin Irritation.

## Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this power-  
ful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide  
popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a  
protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for  
antiseptic cleansing their bites.

## Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purifi-  
cation caused by the antiseptic properties of this  
delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets  
the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

## Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive  
of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted  
for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic  
properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.

[58]

## BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in  
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India  
Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

[792-2]

## COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU.  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.  
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,  
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

## MUSTARD &amp; COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sochow Road, Shanghai. [719]



## KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely  
Vegetable  
Sweetener

Sold in  
Bottles by  
all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most  
agreeable method of administering the  
only certain remedy for Intestinal or  
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,  
and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.  
Prepared by T. KEATING,  
London, Eng.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

## THORNE'S OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

839

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in  
the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Lebert,  
Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be  
sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every-  
thing hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** is a re-  
markably short-acting remedy, removes all dis-  
charges, effectually superseding injections, the use of  
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation  
of chronic and other serious disease. In dysentery, piles,  
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma,  
and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it  
will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt  
relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.



**ARRIVALS AT HOME.**  
August 25th.—Denbighshire, Kintuck, Mer-



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	5 P.M., 31st Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 3rd Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW, CHINWANTAO, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	PALMA	About 3rd Sept.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA	About 7th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 8th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 31st August, 1910.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.
RAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 1st Sept., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 1st Sept., 4 P.M.
ILLOILO & CEBU	"KATFONG"	On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
CHIEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANOHANG"	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FAIRIES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Y.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. TELEPHONE 35.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1910.

AGENTS

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

### AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 6th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Sept., at 10 A.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIYUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 10 A.M.
----------	---------------------	---------------------------------

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1910.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

# RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

## ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## GOTHENBURG.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 10th September

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSHANG"	Thursday, 1st Sept., Noon.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	Friday, 2nd Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 12th Sept., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOKSANG"	Wednesday, 14th Sept., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Telephone No. 215, Bul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGER

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

### OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. AMBRIA	2nd Sept.
S.S. ALESIA	8th Sept.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	27th Sept.
S.S. ARMENIA	6th Oct.
S.S. SENGAMBIA	21st Oct.
S.S. SILESIA	4th Nov.
S.S. SUEVIA	16th Nov.
S.S. ARABIA	30th Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Dec.

### HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SAMBIA	6th Sept.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SPEZIA	12th Sept.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. LIBERIA	14th Sept.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. BADENIA	28th Sept.
FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:	
S.S. AMBRIA	1st Oct.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ALESIA	9th Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 30th August, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

1910.

S.S. BUJO MARU ... 10,500 tons gross ... Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " ... Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler, 7,000		THURSDAY, 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. T. Mura, 9,000		WED'DAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight
	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope, 9,000		WED'DAY, 28th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. Hiortdahl, 7,000		SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from Kona.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, 7,000		TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	SHINABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara, 7,000		TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000		FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000		FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000		WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mocker, 7,000		WED'DAY, 31st Aug.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. B. Takeda, 7,000		THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes, 5,000		TUESDAY, 6th September.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kōbe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

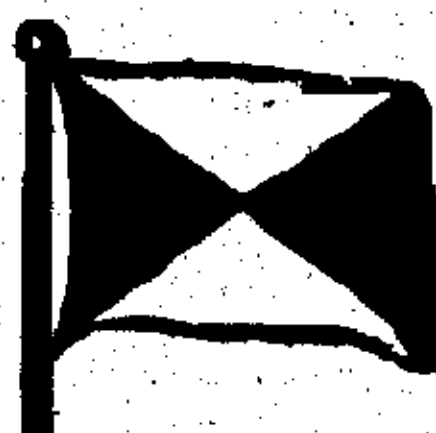
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

† Omitting Keelung and Shimizu. — Calling at Saigon.  
§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER

# CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 3rd Sept., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 10th Sept., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA	First half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
York Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
TAMBUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 4th Sept., at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Foochow during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

## HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS. 2nd CLASS. 3rd CLASS.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "SOSHU MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,

MANAGER

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THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP &amp; FORWARDING AGENTS,

BANKERS, &amp;c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS of 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-

TION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

Japan Office,  
32, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

662]

# O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

# ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 &amp; 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

ALL WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.

ALUMINIUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.

GEORGE R. SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76, GERMANY  
For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Lithan*, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here to-day. The *Delta*, with the English mail of the 5th inst. left Singapore on Friday, the 26th inst., at 5:00 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 27th July, and for despatch overland on the 3rd inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Towareg	Wednesday, 31st, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Changshing	Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yamada Maru	Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Ningbo	Sooka Maru	Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Suvaric	Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	Glamorganshire	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday, Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dundee, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Delta	Wednesday, 31st, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Singon	Wednesday, 31st, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Diomed	Wednesday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Singon		Wednesday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Haimun	Thursday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Choshun Maru	Thursday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Chipsing	Thursday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 1st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenau	Thursday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kaiyang	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Arratoon Appear	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dundee, Perth, and Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Sourabaya	Typanas	Friday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.

# ELECTRIC IRONS

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

THE MISTRESS can iron her own delicate lace.  
THE MASTER can iron his own ties.  
THE AMAN can do all other ironing in half the time and without grumbling.

The only CLEAN method of Ironing.

The only HEALTHY method of Ironing.

The only CONVENIENT method of Ironing.

CLEAN because the Iron is Nickel Plated and does not require to be placed over fires.  
HEALTHY because you dispense with the necessary for stifling fires, and in the height of summer ironing can be carried on in PERFECT COMFORT without inhaling the poisonous fumes given off by gas or charcoal Irons.

CONVENIENT because the Iron is always ready for immediate use, can be connected to any convenient lampholder, and heats up within a couple of minutes.

CAN BE USED FOR SEVERAL HOURS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**

Electrical Engineers,

14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS:

34, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

BRANDY ★ ★ ★ ★

"IMPERIAL WHISKY"  
(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.)

WHISKY, PALL MALL

WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S

OLD HIGHLAND

WHISKY, DO. WHITE LABEL

WHISKY, O. P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL

BLEND"

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

PORT WINE, DOUBO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

SHERRY, AMOROSO

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**

HONGKONG AGENTS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.



The Most Celebrated Cigarette  
in the World.

WILLS'S

"THREE CASTLES"

MILD (Green label)  
MEDIUM (Yellow label)  
MAGNUMS (large size)

In 20'S Packets or 50'S Air-Tight Tins.

These popular Cigarettes are manufactured in BRISTOL from the finest grades of Virginia Tobacco with all the skill which W. D. & H. O. WILLS have acquired during the 200 years which have elapsed since their business was established.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS.**  
BRISTOL AND LONDON.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 30th, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$130, Luy. & d.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$83, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,40, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sales
<b>CORPORATIONS.</b>				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 57.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$19, buyers
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	\$51.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 116.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; CO., LIMITED</b>	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$93, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$104, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$82, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$133.
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$21, sales
<b>INSURANCES.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$165.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$111, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$97.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$540.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	Tls. 115, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$840, sellers
Yongkang Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, sellers
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, sal. & buy.
Hampshire's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
<b>MINING.</b>				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	pes. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$73, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$13, sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$160, x.d. sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
<b>ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED</b>	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$12, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.E. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$33, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$60, sal. & d.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$8, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	\$12, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, buyers
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$5, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$114, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only	\$10	\$10	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$18, buyers
<b>RUBBERS.</b>				
Allagars	—	—	—	6/-
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	25/-
Batavia	—	—	—	164(8s.)
Batu Tiges	—	—	—	102/6
Bukit Kajangs	—	—	—	63/6
Castelfields, fully paid	—	—	—	120/-
Cherious	—	—	—	17/6 prem.
Eastern and International	—	—	—	120/-
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	6/9 prem.
Kanunings	—	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—
Labus	—	—	—	—
Ledbury's	—	—	—	92/6.
Linggis	—	—	—	55/-
London Asiatics	—	—	—	12/9.
London Ventures	—	—	—	6/6.
Merlemaus	—	—	—	6/6.
Pogohs	—	—	—	\$30 (8s.)
Sandycrofts	—	—	—	\$31, x. div. (8s.)
Sapongas	—	—	—	27/6
Shelfords	—	—	—	74/-
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$16 (8s.)
Sunatara Parat	—	—	—	13/-
Sungai-Kapars	—	—	—	—
United Serdangs	—	—	—	120/-

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

WERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 30th.

ON LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand .....	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	1/9 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	1/9 3/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight .....	1/9 3/4
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	224 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	223 1/2
ON GERMANY —	
On demand .....	182
ON NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight .....	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	132 1/2
Bank, on demand .....	133
ON CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer ..	132 1/2
Bank, on demand .....	133
ON SHANGHAI —	
Bank, at sight .....	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight .....	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA — On demand .....	87 1/2
ON MANILA — On demand — Pesos .....	87 1/2
ON SINGAPORE — On demand .....	75 1/2
ON BATAVIA — On demand .....	107
ON HAIPHONG — On demand .....	14 1/2 p.m.
ON RAICHON — On demand .....	14 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK — On demand .....	87 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....	\$11.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tal .....	\$58.40
BAR SILVER, per oz. ....	24 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$4.39 discount.
Chinese	10 " \$4.49 "
Hongkong	20 " \$4.58 "
Hongkong	10 " \$4.17 "

# SIEMSEN & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

Hongkong.

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GENERATORS  MOTORS.

for Direct, Single or Multi-phase current, belt-drive, rope-drive or Direct-coupled.

Transformers, Arc Lamps, Meters, Measuring Instruments and Switchboards.

Complete Light and Power Installations of every Size and System undertaken.

Prospectus and Estimates Free.

[660]

OPIUM.				DAVID CORSAE & SON'S			
August 29th.				MERCHANT NAVY			
Quotations are:—				NAVY BOILED			
Malwa New	...	...	...	LONG FLAX			
Malwa Old	...	...	...	REILANCE CROWN			
Malwa Older	...	...	...	TAREAUING			
Malwa V. Old	...	...	...	ARNEHOLD, KARBURG & CO			
Parian fine quality	...	...	...	Sole Agents.			
Parian extra fine	...	...	...	HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.			
Patna New	...	...	...	From August 25th to 31st, 1910.			
Patna Old	...	...	...				
Banars New	...	...	...				
Banars Old	...	...	...				

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